

CHAPTER 3

DISASTERS

A. GENERAL. The Department of Defense is a major supporting agency in assisting other Federal and State agencies to respond to disasters that threaten life, property, or the continuity of government. Several response plans identify what and how this **support is provided**. Each plan forms the basis for initial **response**, identifies the participants and their responsibilities, and represents the point of departure for support that becomes event specific. These response activities can be characterized as either "specific emergencies" or "non-declared emergencies" and are coordinated by the lead Federal Agency.

B. RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC EMERGENCIES

1. Oil and Hazardous Substances

See references (q) and (t) through (w).

a. General

(1) Authority. CERCLA (reference (t)) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251-1386 (Clean Water Act), reference (j) established broad Federal authority to respond to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

(2) National Planning. Under the auspices of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (**NCP**) (reference (u)) was developed to ensure coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the Federal Government at the scene of a spill. This plan has been incorporated into the FRP and is executed under the auspices of Emergency Support Function 10. This plan calls for the appropriate response to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare.

(3) Lead Federal Agencies. The EPA and the USCG have responsibility for implementing the NCP in their assigned geographic AORS.

(a) The EPA chairs and the USCG co-chairs the National Response Team (**NRT**), an emergency Federal body organized to focus national assets during spills and to provide planning guidance before spills. The Department of Defense has permanent representation on the NRT.

(b) On-call Regional Response Teams (RRT, one for each EPA region) serve as the standing regional body for planning, preparedness, and coordination and/or advice when activated for a spill. The RRT is co-chaired by the EPA and USCG. The Lead Agency responsibility for a particular incident will go to one of the two, in accordance with the geographic area in which the spill occurs. The RRT is made up of representatives of the Federal Agencies that may be needed to assist in clean-up operations and includes representation from the DoD Components and/or Services. The RRT responds to requests from the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who is appointed by the Lead Agency. The Department of Defense provides the OSC for all hazardous substance releases that originate from DoD facilities or vessels. However, this does not include oil spill response coordination.

b. Execution

(1) Reporting. Discharges should be reported without delay to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802, the nearest USCG District, or EPA regional office. Telephonic reports should be followed by message as soon as practicable. Notification should include the location, amount, time, circumstance, type, and name of discharger when known.

(2) Request for Support. Requests for EPA or Coast Guard support are processed through the EPA region or the Coast Guard district with jurisdiction over the area where a spill occurs or through the NRC. When a spill is reported to the NRC, the response jurisdiction is determined, and the spill report is immediately forwarded to the designated Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC). If necessary, EPA regions may be called directly. The RRT is activated for only a small number of spill responses. When the seriousness of the spill demands resources that exceed local capacity, the RRT is the primary mechanism for assembling the necessary resources.

(3) DoD Facilities. If an oil or hazardous substance discharge occurs on a DoD installation, the appropriate installation spill contingency plan will be activated to effect prompt corrective action.

(4) Request for DoD Support. Before activation of the RRT, request for DoD support will be forwarded to the DoD member (US Navy, Director of Salvage; 703-607-2753 weekdays from 0800-1600; contact the Duty Officer at 703-602-7527 during weekends, holidays, and non-duty hours) of the NRT for authentication. After activation of the RRT, military support may be provided by coordinating with Service representatives to the RRT. Requests for support that exceed the capability of the DoD regional representatives will be forwarded to the DoD member of the NRT for appropriate action.

c. Presidential Disaster Declaration. When a Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration is made regarding a major discharge (or an oil or hazardous substance spill occurs simultaneously or in conjunction with a declared disaster) , the OSC will direct all requests for Federal assistance under the Stafford Act (reference (f) to the designated FCO. The FCO will validate the request and task the appropriate Federal Agency for support. Upon determination of a need for DoD assistance, a DCO will be appointed to handle requests.

d. Funding and Reimbursement

(1) Fiscal Responsibility. By Federal statute, the primary responsibility for reporting and removing oil or other hazardous substance spills, and complete monetary responsibility for incurred costs, rests with the spiller. Federal response is activated only when the spiller cannot or will not take the necessary corrective action in an adequate or timely manner.

(2) DoD Support of RRT. Procedures for reimbursement for DoD assistance depend upon the location and circumstances surrounding a particular discharge. Reimbursement for actual (total) expenses incurred in providing military assistance is billed (in accordance with Coast Guard regulations) at full cost. However, if reimbursement is to be by another Federal Agency or from federally controlled contingency funds, appropriate adjustments in billing rates are made. When support and assistance is provided to U.S. Government components who are responsible for causing a discharge, billing will be computed and submitted in accordance with DoD Directive 4000.19 (reference (x)), Basic Policies and Principles for Interservice, Interdepartmental, and Interagency Support.

(3) Declared Disaster or Emergency. When military resources are employed in assisting civil authorities under declared disaster or emergency conditions, billings should be computed and submitted in accordance with Chapter 9.

e. Points of Contact

(1) National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

(2) USCG District Headquarters.

(3) EPA Regional Headquarters.

(4) Spill Hot Line: 1-800-424-8802

f. The Response System. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Response System is the Federal Government's mechanism for emergency response to discharges of oil into the navigable

waters of the United States, and to releases of chemicals into the environment. The National Contingency Plan was **developed** to ensure that the resources and expertise of the Federal Government would be immediately available for those relatively rare but very serious oil and hazardous substance incidents **requiring** national or regional response. The plan provides a framework for efficient management of cleanup activities. Three activities are required by the NCP: planning and coordination, on-scene operations, and communications. Federal planning **and** coordination is conducted at the National, regional and local levels. Each level is required to develop and **maintain** oil and hazardous substance pollution contingency plans for their areas of responsibility. At the national level, planning and coordination is conducted by the NRT comprised of representatives of the twelve Emergency Support Functions under the FRP. EPA chairs the standing NRT; the NRT chairmanship is either EPA or USCG depending on the location of the release. The Department of Defense provides expertise through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Navy.

(1) Regional Response Teams (RRT). The RRT provides regional planning and preparedness before a pollution incident occurs. There are two principal components of the RRT, the Standing RRT and the Incident Specific RRT. The Standing RRT is comprised of all the departments and agencies of the NRT plus the involved States and is co-chaired by EPA and USCG. **CINCUSACOM** and **USCINCPACOM** are required to appoint representatives to the RRT within their assigned MSCA AORS. There are currently 13 RRTs , with ten located in CONUS. The Incident-Specific RRT is comprised of RRT members who have specific expertise or equipment that could assist the FOSC in combating an incident. Either EPA or USCG chairs the incident-specific RRT depending on the location of the spill.

(2) Federal On-Scene Coordinator(s) (FOSC). The FOSC serves as the principal focus for the Federal response effort and provides operational pollution response management. Responsibilities are separated into two zones, Inland and Coastal. The FOSC for inland areas is provided by EPA and the Coast Guard provides an FOSC for coastal areas. The Department of Defense provides the FOSC for all releases of hazardous substances (but not oil) that originate from DoD vessels or facilities. The FOSC is responsible for managing Federal response actions. Using procedures established by the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the FOSC can draw on the expertise and resources of the RRT. The primary focus for the FOSC is to ensure that a timely, effective response is initiated that minimizes damage to the environment. The FOSC coordinates all Federal containment, removal and disposal efforts, and resources during an incident. The FOSC also serves as the point of contact for the coordination of Federal efforts with those of the local response community and is empowered to direct response

activities. The FOSC is analogous to the FCO for other types of disasters. Most incidents are cleaned up by the party responsible for the incident or by local firefighters, police, or other public safety officials. In these cases, the FOSC may monitor the response action, either at the site or from the FOSC office, depending on the seriousness of the incident and type of assistance needed. The FOSC may provide technical assistance to ensure that action taken is appropriate and effective.

(3) Response Action. The FOSC decides if Federal management and funds are needed to handle the incident. Once Federal funds are activated, the FOSC is in charge of the response. Using either the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or the Superfund, the FOSC may secure contractors and mobilize response resources and personnel to contain, remove, and dispose of spilled material. The FOSC is **provided guidance** in a response effort by data contained in the RCP and the Local Contingency Plan.

(4) Responsibilities

(a) The Spiller. In the event of an incident involving the spillage of oil or hazardous materials the spiller has responsibilities that are outlined in the Clean Water Act (reference (j)) and CERCLA (reference (t)). These responsibilities include:

1 To stop the flow of oil or hazardous substances at the source of the-spill.

2 To provide notification of the incident to the National Response Center in Washington DC (1-800-424-8802).

3 To initiate containment, removal, and disposal of the spilled material.

4 To dispose of recovered materials in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (reference (y)).

5 To make equipment repairs as necessary to ensure no additional spills occur.

6 To pay for the clean up of the spilled materials and to pay for the damage caused by the spilled material.

7 To pay civil penalties and rehabilitate or restore the environment as required.

(Should a spiller fail to accept responsibility for the

spill, cleanup of the spill, or respond in an adequate or timely manner, the designated FOSC has the responsibility to "Federalize" the spill, i.e., assume operational control of the cleanup and disposal activities with funding from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.)

(b) Special Forces and Teams. The FOSC may request assistance from Special Forces and Teams during a response operation. (Note, these assets are not analogous with Special Operations Forces.) There are four such teams that can provide technical assistance: the National Strike Force, the Environmental Response Team, the Public Information Assist Team, and the Scientific Support Coordinators. It is important to note that these groups are provided for the support of the FOSC; they do not relieve the FOSC of its duties as Federal response coordinator.

1 National Strike Force (NSF). The Coast Guard's National Strike Force consists of three Strike Teams that are trained and equipped to assist in responding to major **spills**. The team's specialty is the marine environment. The teams are based on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts.

2 EPA Environmental Response Team (EPAERT). The EPAERT is a group of highly trained scientists and engineers. The team provides multi-media sampling and analysis, hazard evaluation, environmental assessment, and cleanup technique information.

3 Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The Coast Guard's PIAT consists of public affairs specialists. The team concentrates on maintaining a flow of timely information from the FOSC to the public. They are an element of the National Strike Force Coordination Center.

4 Scientific Support Coordinator(s) (SSC). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) SSCS serve as technical and scientific advisors to the coastal zone FOSC. They also serve as the principal contact point for members of the scientific community. EPA provides the SSCS for the inland regions.

(c) Radiological Assistance Team (RAT). EPA maintains a RAT to provide response and technical support for incidents at sites containing radiological hazards. Teams include mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis and fixed laboratories for **radiochemical** sampling and analysis.

(d) Technical Assistance Team (TAT). The TAT is a dedicated contract resource staffed with engineers and scientists. The team can provide air monitoring, multi-media sampling, and analysis and special projects support.

(e) National Response Team (NRT). The NRT is comprised of representatives from agencies that have responsibilities outlined in Federal regulations or Executive orders. These agencies' major responsibilities include:

1 The EPA chairs the standing NRT. EPA provides FOSC and response support for incidents within its jurisdiction. EPA also provides guidance, technical assistance, and training in hazardous materials preparedness and response. It also provides legal expertise in interpretation of CERCLA and other environmental statutes. EPA is the designated custodian for the Superfund monies. EPA is a signatory agency to the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and for emergencies involving the release of radioactive materials it will clean up the spill or otherwise respond in an adequate and timely manner.

2 The USCG provides the vice-chair for the standing NRT. The vice-chairman maintains records of NRT activities along with National, regional, and local response actions. (The EPA is responsible for spills in non-navigable rivers.) If the NRT is activated because of a spill in coastal waters, the Coast Guard would then chair the NRT.

3 The Department of Defense provides expertise through the USACE and the U.S. Navy. USACE support capabilities in oil spill cleanup activities include recovery of oil using USACE hopper dredges or USACE Reserve Fleet, contracting, construction management, real estate support services, engineering, environmental review and monitoring, regulatory permitting, research and development, general support to recovery efforts, and power generation. The Navy's Supervisor of Salvage has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel for use in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The Department of Defense provides the OSC and/or DCO, as required, for all hazardous substance releases that originate from DoD vessels or facilities.

4 The DoE provides executive National coordination with the oil, gas, electric power, and solid fuels industries and nuclear technical assistance. DoE coordinates international emergency responses with the International Energy Agency and with the International Atomic Energy Agency. Supporting resources for the energy industries involved with catastrophic disaster response and recovery are coordinated by DoE. This Agency serves as Federal Lead Agency for energy support in a catastrophic disaster.

5 The FEMA provides guidance, policy and program advice, and technical assistance in hazardous materials and radiological emergency preparedness activities (planning, training, and exercising) to State and local governments. In a

response, FEMA provides advice and assistance to the Lead Agency on coordinating relocation assistance and mitigation efforts with other Federal Agencies, **State** and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA may enter into an agreement with the appropriate political entity to implement relocation assistance in a response.

6 The Department of Agriculture (USDA) has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor situations where natural resources have been impacted by hazardous substances.

7 The Department of Commerce (DoC) through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. The support includes hazard assessments, trajectory modeling, and information on the preparedness and sensitivity of coastal environments to hazardous substances.

8 The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for providing assistance on matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response site and the protection of both response workers and the public health. Agencies within DHHS that have relevant responsibilities, **capabilities**, and expertise are the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences.

9 The Department of the Interior (DoI) has expertise on, and jurisdiction over, a wide variety of natural resources and Federal lands and waters as well as certain responsibilities for native Americans and U.S. territories.

10 The Department of Justice (DoJ) provides expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from spills and Federal Department and Agency response.

11 The Department of Labor (DoL), through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has authority to conduct safety and health inspections of hazardous waste sites and emergency response to ensure that employees are being protected, and to determine if the sites are in compliance with safety and health standards and regulations.

12 The Department of State (DoS) is the Lead Agency that **develops** the groundwork for international joint contingency plans. DoS also helps to coordinate an international response when spilled materials cross international boundaries.

13 The Department of Transportation (DoT) provides response expertise to transportation of oil or hazardous

substances by all modes of transportation.

14 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) responds to the release of radioactive materials by its licensees. The NRC will provide advice when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases when the Commission has licensing authority for activities using radioactive materials.

15 General Services Administration (GSA) provides expertise in contracting and provides services to serve the NRT.

2. Radiological Emergencies

See references (z) through (cc)

a. General. The Department of Defense and DoE are responsible for leading the Federal response for accidents or incidents associated with nuclear weapons within their respective custodies. Responsibilities in this area include planning for and mitigating the health and safety problems connected with the development, storage, transportation, or use of nuclear weapons and their radiological components. Upon Presidential declaration of a major nuclear disaster or emergency, the Secretary of the Army assumes responsibility as the DoD Executive Agent. This designation as Executive Agent does not supersede the responsibilities of the other DoD Components for executing the Department of Defense's response to the accident or incident as specified in references (bb) and (cc). The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for leading the Federal response to accidents connected with its licensees, primarily commercial nuclear power reactors. FEMA is responsible for coordinating non-technical Federal response actions with State activities for a nuclear weapon accident or incident affecting the civilian population. The FRERP is used for the Federal response to a significant nuclear incident in peacetime. Secretaries of the Military Departments have primary responsibility for nuclear weapon accidents occurring on DoD installations under their jurisdiction, including ships at sea. When an accident occurs beyond the boundaries of a DoD installation, responsibility rests with the Service having custody of the weapon at the time of the incident. The Department of Defense is charged with the security, safe handling, storage, maintenance, assembly, and transportation of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon components in DoD custody. Inherent in this responsibility is the requirement to protect personnel and property from any health or safety hazards that could ensue from an accident or significant incident involving nuclear weapons. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Department of Defense has issued policy guidance and plans requiring the development of well-trained and equipped nuclear weapon accident response organizations. T h e

Department of Defense response policy recognizes the response roles of nuclear weapon owners or custodians, the statutory responsibilities of various Federal Agencies, State and local governments , and the sovereignty of foreign governments concerning accidents on their territory.

b. Major Military Responsibilities. The Secretary of the Army is responsible, in coordination with Service and Defense Agencies, for implementing DoD policy and communicating that guidance to the Combatant Commands.

(1) Department of the Army is responsible for control of accidents and incidents involving nuclear weapons assigned to its custody. The Army becomes the DoD Executive Agent for military support worldwide in the event of a Presidentially declared disaster. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DAMO-SSW) has Department of the Army staff responsibility for overall coordination of Army nuclear accidents and incident response and assistance.

(2) Department of the Navy is responsible for providing a secure environment for nuclear weapons in its custody, and for providing an organization capable of responding to a nuclear accident. The Navy is also responsible for control of accidents and incidents involving nuclear weapons assigned to its custody. The Chief of Naval Operations has the responsibility for maintaining a nuclear accident crisis team in the Navy Command Center for coordinated response.

(3) Department of the Air Force is responsible for developing policy and directing the overall Air Force nuclear disaster preparedness programs. Additionally, the Air Force is responsible for control of accidents and incidents involving nuclear weapons assigned to its custody. The Director of Operations has the responsibility for maintaining an operations center for coordinated Air Force response.

(4) FORSCOM is responsible for providing a qualified Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) staff officer, a nuclear-qualified EOD team, and security forces to the scene of an Army nuclear accident. When directed through USACOM, coordinates the use of DoD resources in support of civil authorities in cases of a declared nuclear disaster (and can assist other Services as requested). The FORSCOM EOD support is in addition to the Initial Response Force EOD support provided from the closest military installation as directed under reference (cc).

3. Wild Fires

See references (f), (old), and (ee).

a. General. When requested or when authorized, the Department of Defense provides military resources for the containment, control, and extinguishing of wild fires on lands owned by the Federal Government. It is the Department of Defense policy to provide emergency assistance to Federal Agencies in the form of personnel, equipment, supplies, or fire protection services in cases where a forest or grassland fire emergency is beyond the capabilities of available resources. Military support is rendered through the coordination of the National Interagency Fire Control Center in Boise, Idaho or pursuant to provisions of the Stafford Act (reference (f)).

b. National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). NIFC is a joint operation of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. NIFC is the primary Federal Agency responsible for coordinating the federal response to Wild fires. The Department of Defense and the Tennessee Valley Authority are the lead Federal Agencies for Wild fires that occur on lands managed by each respective agency. The States have similar laws and agencies to protect their public and private land from wild fires.

c. Request for Assistance. For wild fires outside Federal land (on State or private lands), State officials submit their requests for suppression assistance to the FEMA Regional Director or Federal Coordinating Officer for assistance with fire emergencies resulting from a declared disaster. The FEMA Regional Director or FCO then requests military assistance.

d. Support to NIFC Taskings. When NIFC requires military assistance under their own authorities, it contacts DOMS. If the response is to an emergency under the Stafford Act (reference (f)), NIFC requests military assistance from FEMA who coordinates with DOMS. DOMS notifies the supported CINC, who in turn tasks the appropriate component command or supporting Combatant Command. All requests for military support will then be handled by the command designated by the supported CINC. NIFC normally requests a specific number of firefighters and/or items of equipment. NIFC taskings will provide the necessary information, such as incident name, location, agency representation, and duration of assignment. Most assignments will initially be to reinforce constructed fire lines, conduct "mop-up" activities inside the fire line, and provide logistical support. If a fire emergency is so serious that adherence to normal request channels would significantly endanger life or result in the loss of property, Federal or State agencies may request assistance directly from the nearest military installation.

e. Supported CINC Actions. A response agency is nominated. A DCO is designated and coordination among NIFC, the response agency or designated command, and the nominated agency begins. Normally the DCO will come from the CONUSA having

geographical responsibility for the area containing the Wild fire.

f. Coordination of Military Tasks. The DCO coordinates and/or validates all requests for military assistance as passed by NIFC. Requests are then passed to the CONUSA Commander, who provides resources within his capability. If the requested support is not available within the command, the CONUSA passes the requirement to the supported CINC. The supported CINC, in turn, provides the resources or tasks other components or designated supporting CINC, Services, and/or Agencies for resources. NIFC will list the tasks to be accomplished, but will not identify the specific resources required.

NIFC may request a Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) equipped aircraft from the Department of Defense. The request is forwarded to the Air Force Operations Support Center in the Pentagon. The Operations Support Center notifies DOMS, tasks the appropriate Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard unit, and then notifies NIFC of the completed mission tasking.

g. Actions at Unit Level

(1) Command and Control. Unit integrity and unit chain of command will be maintained at all times.

(2) Training. Prior to service members being committed to firefighting, it is mandatory that they receive NIFC training. A team from NIFC will go to the agency providing troops and conduct orientation training for troops designated to fight the fire. This training is conducted at the unit's assigned post. At the fire site, the troops undergo "cold line" fire training, which is an extension of the training received at home station. Next, the troops go to "mop-up" training or to the lowest danger fire area for firsthand experience, and finally to the fireline. Before fireline assignment, military personnel used for firefighting receive mandatory basic fire training to include introductory fire behavior, fire shelter, and standards for survival. Once the Agency Chief of Party and the military commander agree that the personnel are properly trained and equipped, they may be assigned to hot fireline assignments. Equipment for firefighting is provided by NIFC. Any aerial assets required by the military will be employed strictly for military needs.

(3) Organization. Combat or combat support units are typically employed in firefighting operations.

(a) The smallest unit considered for deployment is a company. This equates to a strike team of three 30-person crews (platoons) and one 20-person crew (platoon). The company

commander, executive officer, first sergeant, and approximately four personnel would be dispatched to the incident but **would** not be assigned to line duty. In all situations, military personnel remain under their chain of command.

(b) Each platoon consists of a platoon leader (officer), platoon sergeant, and three radio operators who would be non-firefighters. The remaining personnel (squad leaders and soldiers) would be firefighters.

(c) NIFC recognizes that the need to put highly qualified firefighters with troops at the scene is paramount. Assignments are based on the following:

1 The senior commander (battalion or company) should be **assigned** an Incident Commander's Liaison Officer who can explain incident organization, tactics, and help him ensure his troops are well cared for.

2 If a battalion is deployed, a strike team leader should be assigned as liaison on the fire line with each company commander.

3 Platoon leaders on the fire line should be matched with a **qualified** crew boss. The crew boss's role is to give tactical instruction using the military chain of command. The crew boss is also responsible for keeping the platoon leader fully informed of what is happening and helping ensure the welfare and safety of 'the troops.

h. Reimbursement. The Department of Defense is reimbursed for costs incurred in using the military to suppress wild land and forest fires by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, which have statutory responsibility for the protection of the National forests and grassland from damage by wildfire.' The NIFC reimburses supporting agencies from the DoI Emergency Fire Fighting Fund. NIFC will issue a Fire Order Number (**FON**) to the supported **CINC** unit representative for reimbursement of DoD provided resources. Such costs will include additional services of military and civilian personnel, and other expenses to include transportation of personnel, supplies, materials, **MAFFS** mission costs, and equipment not returned or damaged beyond economical repair. These order numbers are used as authority for installations to incur obligations and record them as earned reimbursements. Installations and/or units will report expenses on SG 1080 to the supported **CINC's** designated representative for consolidation and submission to the regional fire control center.

4. Health and Medical Services

See reference (c).

a. General. A catastrophic or major disaster will demand the assistance of public health and medical services. In the event of a catastrophic disaster the expected large number of casualties would quickly exceed the medical capabilities of State and local facilities. Additionally, medical and health facilities and assets may not escape the effects of a catastrophic disaster. In the face of massive increases in demand, medical supplies and equipment may be in short **supply** due to disruptions in supply and transportation systems. Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines, and water distribution systems may result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population. The Federal Government will furnish resources to supplement State and local medical resources through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS; Public Health Service). DHHS has primary responsibility for ESF #8. A full description of agency relationships and responsibilities may be found in the FRP.

b. DoD Responsibilities. Medical Support to MSCA applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Combatant Commands, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. DoD medical support to MSCA is provided to other Federal Departments and Agencies when requested through the mechanisms described in the FRP under ESF 8.

(1) The Secretary of the Army. Serves as the Executive Agent for medical support for **MSCA**.

(2) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

(a) Establishes DoD policy for medical support for MSCA and monitors implementation of policy by the Military Departments.

(b) Serves as the DoD point of contact for coordination of medical policy with other Federal Departments and Agencies.

(c) Establishes locations for DoD National Defense Medical System (**NDMS**) Federal Coordinating Centers (FCC) using the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff requirements for wartime civilian beds as a minimum.

(d) Provides liaison to DOMS during declared disasters and emergencies.

(3) DOMS

(a) Serves as the National level point of contact for other Federal Departments and Agencies requesting DoD

medical support under the FRP.

(b) Validates requirements from Federal Departments and Agencies for DoD medical support during exercises and activation of the FRP.

(c) Directs the supported command to provide validated medical support under the FRP.

(d) Coordinates planning, training, and exercises with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other Federal, State, and local departments and agencies.

(e) Identifies supported and supporting commands for operations and exercises under the FRP.

(f) Provides medical liaison to the Emergency Support Team during activation of the FRP.

(4) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

(a) Serves as the liaison between OSD and the Combatant Commands for policy coordination.

(b) Establishes requirements for NDMS hospital beds managed by DoD FCC based on wartime planning scenarios.

(c) Responsible for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercise program, including FRP-related exercises.

(5) The Secretaries of the Military Departments

(a) Issue regulations to implement medical support for MSCA.

(b) Plan and program medical support to the FRP following a catastrophic event.

(c) Report annually to OSD on the status of civilian NDMS hospital beds available in DoD areas based on supported command FCC reports.

(d) Coordinate with the DOMS to identify medical units and personnel trained to provide medical support to the FRP.

(e) Coordinate the activities of FCCS with the supported command.

(f) Provide personnel and facility support for FCC operations.

(g) provide medical augmentation as required to DOMS and supported Commanders during activation of the FRP.

(h) Serve as point of contact for' NDMS Federal Coordination Centers (FCCs).

1 Review and validate FCC patient reception plans.

2 Maintain agreements among the DoD, FCCS , and civilian hospitals.

3 Monitor local exercises sponsored by FCCS .

(6) Supported CINC and/or Command

(a) Establish medical liaison through the DCO with the FCO at the Disaster Field Office.

(b) Validate local requests for DoD medical support from Federal, State, and local departments and agencies.

(c) Establish medical liaison with the ESF #8 Coordinator at the DFO during FRP activation.

(d) Provide personnel to augment the ESF #8 field task force as required.

(e) Establish an area support medical plan to support operations under the FRP.

(f) Coordinate joint medical mobilization training with other Federal Departments and Agencies.

(g) Develop medical support plans for activities under the FRP.

(h) Receive transportation requests from the DCO and either fulfills these requests or forwards to USTRANSCOM for action.

(7) Armed Services Medical Regulating Office

(a) Provides in-transit visibility reports to DOMS, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the NDMS during exercises and activation of the FRP.

(b) Serves as the Medical Regulating Agency for the FRP.

(8) Defense Logistics Agency. Provides medical

supplies and equipment when directed by DOMS to support validated requirements under the FRP.

(9) United States Transportation Command

(a) Provides **aeromedical** evacuation as required to support validated requirements under the FRP.

(b) Provides aerial resupply as required to support validated logistic requirements under the FRP.

(c) Develops medical support plans for activities under the FRP.

(d) Develops and executes exercises in conjunction with DOMS to support the FRP.

5. Mass Immigration Emergencies

See the Department of Justice Immigration Plan and the DoD Mass Immigration Plan (Classified) (references (ff) and (gg)).

a. General. The Department of Defense provides support to other Federal Agencies in the event of a mass immigration emergency. Historically, the support has been in the form of technical assistance, services and facilities. This **support** is provided to the **lead** Federal Agency on a 'temporary basis.

b. Concept

(1) The Department of Defense may be asked to provide installations and services associated with housing migrants while the Immigration and Naturalization Service completes the administrative requirements for the migrants to enter the United States.

(2) The support rendered by the Department of Defense should be temporary. When at all possible, DoD resources will be leased to the principal Federal Agency. Incidental costs incurred as a result of providing DoD resources are reimbursable to the DoD Components that rendered the support. (See Chapter 9.)

(3) Commanders in Chief of Atlantic Command and Pacific Command can expect to be designated as the Supported Commander for the provision of support to immigration emergencies within their assigned AORS.

c. Specific details for execution of the support may be found in DoD and FORSCOM Mass Immigration Emergency Plan LEGACY FREEDOM (CLASSIFIED) (reference (gg)).

6. Animal Disease Eradication

See the Memorandum of Understanding between DoD, GSA, and USDA and the FORSCOM Animal Disease Eradication Plan (references (hh) and (ii)).

a. General. In the event of an emergency arising from an actual or imminent outbreak of a foreign animal disease, the Department of Defense provides assistance to the USDA in the containment and eradication of plant disease and any one of 26 menacing animal diseases in the continental United States. The USDA's Administrator for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) can request DoD assistance in the event of an emergency arising from the introduction of a foreign animal or plant disease and/or pest. The Secretary of the Army, as Executive Agent, designates DOMS as the action agent, and further designates CINCUSACOM and USCINCPACOM as the supported CINC for DoD support to USDA in their respective MSCA AORs. CINCUSACOM support will normally be provided through the implementation of the FORSCOM Animal Disease Eradication Plan (reference (ii)).

b. Authority. The USDA, the Department of Defense, and the GSA are signatories to a Memorandum of Understanding (reference (hh)) that provides a mechanism for the USDA to request and receive priority support in the event that the presence of animal or plant diseases and/or pests constitute an emergency as declared by the USDA.

c. supporting Forces. The USDA (APHIS), through a Federal task force, coordinates, directs, and conducts the Federal response to control and eradicate animal and plant diseases and pests, reimbursing the Department of Defense for actual costs incurred. The GSA provides supplies and equipment. DOMS will designate appropriate CINCs, Services, and/or Agencies to support CINCUSACOM or USCINCPACOM and coordinate Service and other Federal Agency support. The Military Services and other CINCs provide base support installations, make available resources, and identify and make available technically qualified personnel to assist the USDA as requested by CINCUSACOM and directed by DOMS. The U.S. Army Health Services Command appoints a Veterinary Support Officer (VSO) who will coordinate with the Regional Animal Disease Eradication Officer (READEO) Task Force for any required veterinary support. It designates and deploys military specialists trained in foreign animal disease diagnosis, epidemiology, microbiology, immunology, entomology, pathology, and public health, when directed by CINCUSACOM or USCINCPACOM.

d. Concept. The Administrator, APHIS, will make a request to the DoD Military Liaison Officer (MLO) for USDA Emergency Programs currently the Staff Veterinarian, DLA, for assistance. The MLO will evaluate the request and forward it to DOMS. If approved by DOMS, military support will be provided on

a minimum-essential basis for the duration of the emergency phase of the operation. **CINCUSACOM**, as directed by **DOMS**, will provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and services to support the task force. Support includes designation of base support installations, tasking supporting **CINCS**, Services and Agencies, development of contingency plans, and participation in exercises. Upon direction by **CINCUSACOM** or **USCINCPACOM**, base support installation commanders will in turn provide personnel and logistic support to the task force.

7. Postal Emergencies

See references (jj) through (rr).

a. General. In the event of a postal work stoppage or natural disaster and accompanying disruption of mail service on a National, regional, or local basis, the Department of Defense may be required to provide materials, supplies, equipment, services, and personnel sufficient to permit the United States Postal Service (USPS) to safeguard, process, and deliver the mail in those areas in which normal mail service has been impaired.

b. Authority. Legal authority for the employment of military resources at the direction of the President to reestablish and maintain essential postal service may be found in 39 U.S.C. 411 (reference (jj)).

c. Personnel. The Department of Defense would provide postal support under an interdepartmental transfer of services IAW the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535 (reference (kk)) as implemented by DoD Directive 4000.19 and the Postal Reorganization Act, 39 U.S.C. 411 (references (x) and (jj)). Selective mobilization of the RC to support the USPS, if necessary, could be accomplished by the declaration of a National emergency under 10 U.S.C. 673 (reference (00)). More than likely, however, the National Guard would be federalized under 10 U.S.C. 3500 and 10 U.S.C. 8500 (references (pp) and (qq)).

d. Postal Operations. Task organization, operations, logistics, personnel, public affairs, command relationships, alert notification procedures, and reports are set forth in the FORSCOM Domestic Emergency Planning System (DEPS) in their Postal Augmentation Plan, GRAPHIC HAND (reference (rr)).

C. RESPONSE TO NON-DECLARED EMERGENCIES

Non-declared emergencies represent an emergency of any kind or size that requires a response by the Department of Defense but for which a Presidential Disaster Declaration has not been issued (or reimbursement of DoD funds is uncertain). Approval for support is required from the Secretary of Defense, unless authority is pre-delegated to the DoD Executive Agent. All

requests and their justifying circumstances will be forwarded to the DOMS for DoD coordination.

1. Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST)

See 10 U.S.C. 2635 and DoD Directives 3025.1 and 4500.9 (references (ss), (c), and (tt)).

a. Concept

(1) Military units shall assist civilian communities in providing medical emergency helicopter services beyond the capability of that community. Military units shall not compete for emergency medical evacuation missions in areas where support can be provided by civilian organizations.

(2) Military support shall be accomplished as a byproduct of, and within, the Military Department's annual training program and without adverse impact to the unit's primary *military mission*. *MAST support may be discontinued with little* or no advance notice because of DoD priorities.

(3) Support may be provided subject to the following specific limitations:

(a) Assistance may be provided only in areas where military units, able to provide such assistance, are regularly assigned.

(b) Military units shall not be transferred from one area to another to provide such assistance.

(c) Assistance may be provided only to the extent that it does not interfere with the performance of the military mission.

(d) The provisions of assistance shall not cause any increase in funds required for DoD operation.

(e) The Secretary of Defense, or designee, shall be the final decision authority for commitment of DoD resources to the MAST program.

(f) DoD costs incurred in the program shall be funded by the Military Departments within their annual training program.

b. DoD Executive Agent. The Secretary of the Army shall serve as the DoD Executive Agent for the MAST program and, as such, shall:

(1) Implement DoD policy.

(2) Provide direction on plans, procedures and requirements.

(3) Task DoD Components that control military resources that may be employed in support of the MAST program. Forces that are under the operational control of Commanders of the Combatant Commands shall not be tasked to support the establishment of MAST sites without the approval of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

c. Secretaries of the Departments of Navy and Air Force These Secretaries shall coordinate all activities concerning the employment of their service assets in MAST programs with the DoD Executive Agent.

2. Chemical Stockpile Emergency preparedness Program (CSEPP)

See Pub. L. no. 99-145 (1985) and 50 U.S.C. 1521 (references (uu) and (vv)).

a. General

(1) Authority. Pub. L. no. 99-145 (1985) (reference (uu)) requires that the Secretary of Defense provide "maximum protection for the environment, the general public, and the personnel" who are involved in, or located in the vicinity of chemical stockpile disposal sites. The Department of the Army is the Executive Agent for the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (CSDP) and designated by Congress to be the Lead Agency for the CSEPP. As such, the Army is responsible for maintaining the safety and integrity of the chemical agent stockpile and must be prepared to respond to a highly unlikely, yet potentially catastrophic accidental release of chemical agent.

(2) National Planning. The CSEPP is accomplished through interagency and intergovernmental cooperation involving numerous offices of Federal, State and local governments. The types of preparedness tasks required in this program necessitate the cooperation and participation of affected State and local governments (counties and municipalities), the U.S. Army, to include the Army installations where the chemical agents are stored, FEMA, and other supporting Federal Agencies. These organizations work together to develop CSEPP policy, plans, and program standards.

b. Responsibilities

(1) The Secretary of the Army. The Army responsibility is to provide technical assistance and required resources in developing and implementing emergency preparedness plans and preparedness capabilities (DAMO-FDB is the action agent) ; integrating the on- and off-post planning processes; and

ensuring that all emergency plans are adequate and can be readily implemented (e.g. , adequacy of training, resources, staffing **levels** and qualifications, procedures and equipment). Army installations where the chemical agents are stored are responsible for ensuring that the on- and off-post emergency preparedness plans are integrated. On the basis of this overall responsibility, the Army has:

(a) Taken the lead in providing technical assistance for developing exercise design criteria and fully participated in developing, conducting, and evaluating periodic CSEPP exercises.

(b) Developed a protocol for reviewing FEMA assessments of the adequacy and feasibility of off-post plans.

(c) Ensured that health and safety decisions with regard to overall emergency preparedness have been and continue to be reviewed by the DHHS and other governmental health agencies.

(d) Provided technical assistance and support to FEMA in developing chemical emergency training materials and procedures, and participated in training State and local emergency responders, as appropriate.

(e) Taken the lead in conducting **location-specific** hazard analyses required for emergency plans.

(2) Federal **Emergency** Management **Agency**. As the Army's primary Federal partner in the CSEPP, FEMA **is** responsible for working with State and local governments in developing and implementing off-post emergency preparedness programs.

(3) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The DHHS expertise is sought to ensure that health and safety issues are adequately addressed during the emergency planning process. The DHHS is involved in the CSDP through a congressionally mandated oversight function that requires them to review plans to dispose of lethal chemical weapons and recommend protection of human health and safety. The DHHS established permissible limits for general population exposure to chemical agents under this authority.

(4) U.S. Environmental Protection **Agency**. The EPA's expertise is being used to ensure that environmental matters are integrated into the emergency planning process.

(5) State and Local Governments. Recognizing their critical role in initial response to chemical accidents, State and local governments have assumed major responsibilities in **off-post** preparedness. The local government is typically able to

respond most effectively and efficiently to major emergencies, particularly those that develop suddenly. For this reason, planning and preparation by State and local governments have been key elements in enhancing and upgrading off-post emergency preparedness. The Army, through **FEMA**, is providing financial and technical assistance for emergency preparedness activities concerning the chemical stockpile storage locations. State and local governments have established close working relationships with the Army installations within their jurisdictions. In addition, FEMA is working with State and local governments in developing off-site emergency preparedness plans, upgrading community response capabilities, and developing public information and education programs. State and local governments also participate in all phases of the joint exercise program, including exercise planning and conduct and post exercise evaluations and reviews. State and local officials develop and implement public affairs education and emergency public information programs; conduct or participate in hazard analysis; assess training and training needs; conduct housing and demographic (site-specific) surveys; evaluate protective actions; and install and operate automation, communications, and warning systems. Local governments have, with assistance provided under Army-funded support contracts, developed interim upgrades of their emergency response plans; completed location-specific emergency response concept plans; initiated efforts to acquire systems for emergency alert and notification of the general public; and participated in efforts to assess the adequacy of and to upgrade emergency operating centers. State and local planners are closely coordinating their off-post equipment requirements with the Army, so that the equipment identified for acquisition satisfies the requirements of the off-post comprehensive emergency preparedness plans. Equipment procurement for each chemical stockpile storage location has been federally funded.

3. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Protective Support To The United States Secret Service And The Department Of State For Very Important Persons

See DoD Directive 3025.13, DoD Instruction 5030.34, and the Memorandum for Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense (references (w) through (bbb)).

a. General. This section provides procedures for all DoD Components for routine EOD support to the United States Secret Service (USSS) and DoS for the protection of Very Important Persons (VIP). Reference (ww) designated the Secretary of the Army as the DoD Executive Agent for routine EOD support to the USSS and DoS. The guidance and procedures "published under that authority" apply to the DoD Components. The DoD Executive Agent is responsible for the direct receipt, approval, coordination, and tasking of USSS and DOS requests for routine reimbursable and nonreimbursable EOD protective support for

locations worldwide. Commander in Chief, USACOM, is designated the Operating Agent to act on behalf of the Executive Agent to execute routine EOD VIP protective support employing assets from the Military Services and the Combatant Commands.

b. Terms of Reference for USSS and DOS Support

(1) Routine. An EOD VIP support request from USSS or DoS for the protection of the President or Vice President of the United States and their spouses, the protection of the United States Secretary of State, the protection of foreign Heads of State, Prime Ministers, Ministers of Defense, or other VIPs as specified by the President of the United States from all potentially hazardous explosive devices within assigned secure areas.

(2) Non-routine. Approval of non-routine requests remains with the Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). A non-routine EOD support request pertains to all other EOD support requests not specifically outlined in paragraph C3b(1) of this chapter.

c. Responsibilities

(1) Office of Secretary of Defense, Executive Secretary. Exercises OSD Secretariat-level oversight of routine EOD VIP support to USSS and DoS on behalf of the Secretary of Defense and serves as approval authority for all non-routine EOD support requests.

(2) Secretary of the Army

(a) Serves as DoD Executive Agent for routine USSS and DoS EOD VIP protective support.

(b) Establish policies and standards for routine VIP protective support mission requirements.

(3) Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment). Exercises Army Secretariat-level oversight of routine EOD VIP support to USSS and DoS on behalf of the Executive Agent and act as the Army Secretariat interface with the OSD Executive Secretariat.

(4) Director of Military Support

(a) Provides staff support to the Secretary of the Army to carry out Executive Agency responsibilities.

(b) Publishes and maintains operational guidance on EOD Protective Support as required.

(c) Serves as the point of contact (POC) for policy coordination between the Department of Defense and USSS and/or DoS for routine VIP EOD protective support matters.

(5) CINCUSACOM

(a) Serves as Operating Agent for the DoD Executive Agent for routine VIP EOD support to USSS and DoS.

(b) Establishes an EOD VIP Control Office (VIPCO) for reimbursable and **nonreimbursable requests** for routine VIP EOD support worldwide.

(c) Coordinates with appropriate services and **CINCS** of Unified Commands for DoD EOD technicians and equipment for CONUS and OCONUS support.

(d) Coordinates for EOD technicians and equipment to establish and staff an EOD coordinating center when necessary for mission support.

(6) Military Departments

(a) Provide qualified EOD technicians and other assigned assets as tasked by the Executive Agent through the Operating Agent.

(b) Comply with the requirements of Department of Defense **OPLAN** EOD Support to USSS and DoS for VIPs (hereafter referred to as **VIPCO OPLAN**) (reference **(bbb)**).

(7) Supporting CINCS. Provide EOD technicians and other assigned assets to execute EOD support missions within their AOR's.

(8) EOD VIP Control Office (VIPCO)

(a) Serves as the single POC for operational inter-face between the Department of Defense and USSS and/or DoS for matters concerning routine VIP EOD protective support missions.

(b) Comply with the provisions of **VIPCO OPLAN** (reference **(bbb)**).

(9) EOD Personnel during Protective **Support** Missions

(a) When requested, conduct area surveys, assist in establishing improvised explosive device (IED) evaluation routes, clear the protected person(s) routes, and coordinate a standby location to be immediately available for emergency response.

(b) Recommend proper actions regarding handling of IED incidents.

d. SUPPORT PROCEDURES

(1) support Relationships. As the Operating Agent, CINCUSACOM is designated the supported CINC for this mission. The following CINC's are designated supporting CINCS.

(a) United States Commander in Chief, Pacific Command (USCINCPAC).

(b) United States Commander in Chief, Southern Command (USCINCSO).

(c) United States Commander in Chief, Central Command (USCINCCENT).

(d) United States Commander in Chief, European Command (USCINCEUR).

(2) Support Requests

(a) All requests from USSS or DoS for routine EOD VIP support (hereafter referred to as "support requests") will be forwarded to the Operating Agent for approval and action. Commanders are also authorized to respond to urgent requests from USSS or DoS. All such instances will also be reported to the Operating Agent as soon as possible.

(b) Non-routine requests will be forwarded through the DOMS to the OSD Executive Secretary for DoD action.

(3) Support Taskings

(a) Within CONUS, support taskings for all Services will be performed IAW procedures established in the VIPCO OPLAN (reference (bbb)).

(b) OCONUS taskings will be directed to the appropriate Combatant Command.

(c) Tasking Priorities are established in the VIPCO OPLAN (reference (bbb)).

(4) EOD VIP Support Teams. Composition, training, security, clearance and team certification is established in the VIPCO OPLAN (reference (bbb)).

e. Funding

(1) Under the provisions of Pub. L." No. 94-524

(1976) (reference (aaa)), EOD protective support provided to USSS shall be made on a reimbursable basis, except when the Department of Defense provides temporary assistance directly related to protecting the President, Vice President, or other officer immediately next in order of succession to the Office of the President.

(2) Support provided to DoS will be provided on a reimbursable basis under the Economy Act, 31 United States Code 1535 (reference (kk)).

(3) All incidental expenses and related costs involved with providing EOD support to USSS and DoS shall be borne solely by the Military Departments.

4. Assistance to Civilian Disaster Assistance Organizations: American National Red Cross (ANRC). The ANRC is required by Congressional charter to undertake relief activities for the purpose of mitigating suffering caused by disaster and to develop and carry out measures to prevent such suffering. It also assumes Lead Agency responsibility under the FRP (reference (q)), to coordinate Federal response assistance for mass care. When ANRC representatives request military assistance in support of MSCA operations under reference (ccc), the following rules apply:

a. After Presidential declaration of a disaster or emergency, the ANRC Local Field Director requests DoD assistance through the FCO. The FCO validates all such requests and refers them to the DCO who coordinates and obtains the required DoD resources.

b. Prior to Presidential declaration of a disaster or emergency, the ANRC Field Director may request assistance from the military commander or installation closest to the affected area. Military commanders may provide Immediate Response to imminently serious situations in accordance with Chapter 2. Requests that do not meet response criteria for Immediate Response will be coordinated with the appropriate military command or referred to the DOMS for approval and action.

c. DoD supplies and equipment are provided to the ANRC on a reimbursable or receipt basis only.

d. Requests for assistance from other charitable, religious, or similar organizations are referred to the local ANRC field representative for evaluation, action, or recommendation.